

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

NOVEMBER 9, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7 million

Estimated People in South Sudan Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
2018 Humanitarian Response Plan – December 2017

6.1 million

Estimated People in Need of Food Assistance in South Sudan
IPC Technical Working Group – September 2018

2 million

Estimated IDPs in South Sudan
OCHA – September 30, 2018

191,400

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS, IOM – October 23, 2018

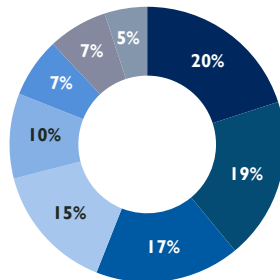
2.5 million

Estimated Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – September 30, 2018

300,100

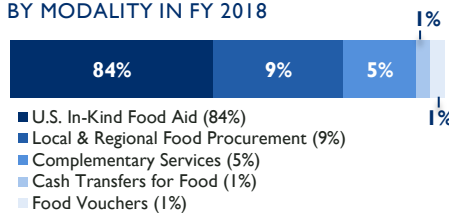
Estimated Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – September 30, 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (20%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Health (17%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Protection (10%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (7%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Info Management (7%)
- Shelter & Settlements (5%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (84%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (9%)
- Complementary Services (5%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (1%)
- Food Vouchers (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 1,200 grave violations against children documented from 2014–2018
- Relief actors identify seven areas at high risk of EVD transmission from DRC
- USAID/FFP reaches 3 million vulnerable people with food assistance in September

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$135,187,409
USAID/FFP	\$402,253,743
State/PRM ³	\$91,553,826

\$628,994,978⁴

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS IN FY 2018

\$3,760,121,951

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2018, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Parties to the conflict in South Sudan have committed more than 1,200 international human rights and humanitarian law violations between October 2014 and June 2018, according to two recently released UN reports. The reports present significant evidence that armed elements killed civilians, abducted and forcibly recruited children, attacked humanitarian staff, and committed acts of sexual violence, among other violations.
- The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) and humanitarian organizations continue to scale up Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities. The GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH) and the UN World Health Organization (WHO) recently identified seven areas at high risk of EVD transmission from neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and relief agencies have expressed concern regarding the capacity of South Sudan's health system to respond to a potential EVD outbreak.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁴ This total does not include \$215.9 million in FY 2018 U.S. Government (USG) funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2018 to more than \$844.9 million.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Clashes between South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF) and Sudan People's Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) forces in Western Equatoria State resulted in the death of at least 23 civilians and displaced more than 24,000 people from April–August, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS).⁵ SPLA-IO elements also abducted nearly 900 civilians and likely committed acts of sexual violence against abducted women and girls, while forcibly recruiting abducted men and boys into hostilities, OHCHR and UNMISS report. In addition, unidentified armed actors abducted 10 aid workers, as well as attacked and looted several humanitarian convoys during the same period. The report calls for the GoRSS to conduct an independent and impartial investigation into the allegations and to prosecute responsible parties.
- GoRSS soldiers attacked civilians and destroyed civilian property in southern and western Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, during June–July clashes, Human Rights Watch (HRW) reports. Witnesses allege that SSPDF forces killed at least eight civilians, forcibly recruited young men, burned and looted homes, and occupied schools. HRW noted that the SSPDF abuses began on June 12 and continued after the GoRSS and SPLA-IO leaders signed a peace agreement on June 27. Civilians in Wau also indicated that soldiers carried out additional abuses following renewed clashes in late September, and that GoRSS officials continue to block humanitarian access to vulnerable populations in the town. HRW called on SSPDF soldiers to refrain from attacking civilians and property and allow unfettered access to humanitarian organizations delivering assistance to vulnerable populations.
- In early October, SPLA-IO elements released 40 civilians, including children, reportedly abducted from Central Equatoria State's Yei town on July 24, the UN reports. Following their release, State/PRM partner the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) facilitated the abductees' safe return to Yei. Relief agencies are conducting medical screenings and distributing emergency relief items, including shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies, to the affected individuals.
- Non-governmental organization (NGO) staff have faced continued harassment from GoRSS National Security Service (NSS) authorities in Jonglei State's Pibor County since July, according to the UN. On October 8, NSS authorities demanded fees from two aid workers who allegedly produced incorrect identification documents. The NSS also reportedly arrested an NGO staff member on October 9 before releasing the individual after payment of an undisclosed amount of money, the UN reports. The UN has urged relief agencies in South Sudan against establishing a precedent of paying money to secure release from detention.
- In September, nearly 200 internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned to areas of origin in Western Bahr el Ghazal's Greater Baggari area due to improved security conditions, according to local authorities. Unidentified armed elements attacked the vehicles transporting the returnees; however, the attack did not result in any injuries. The IDPs originally fled Greater Baggari's Mboro town in 2015–2016 and had been sheltering in collective centers in Wau until returning to Mboro.
- In October, USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) completed a biometric registration at UNMISS protection of civilians (PoC) sites 1 and 3 in the capital city of Juba, registering approximately 32,100 IDPs at the two sites. The registered IDPs in October represent a nearly 20 percent decrease in the population at the two sites compared to an October 2016 registration; however, IOM reports that approximately 50 percent of the decrease is due to the September relocation of nearly 3,400 IDPs from PoC 3 to Juba's Mangateen neighborhood following intracommunal clashes at the site. IOM plans to release a report by the end of 2018 comparing displacement trends between the October 2016 and October 2018 biometric registrations, as well as findings from a complementary protection assessment conducted during the 2018 registration.
- From September 13–15, USAID/OFDA partners the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) and IOM conducted a biometric registration at the PoC site in Jonglei's Bor town. IOM registered more than 2,500 individuals, including 600 new registrants, enabling these populations to access relief services. More than 90 percent of registered individuals were from Jonglei, according to IOM.

⁵ South Sudanese President Salva Kiir officially changed the name of the Sudan People's Liberation Army to SSPDF on October 2, 2018.

- From July 7–August 5, IOM conducted a multi-sector survey in Wau, assessing more than 2,000 households, or more than 16,600 individuals. Approximately 60 percent of surveyed households indicated that they were currently displaced, the majority of whom were displaced in mid-2016, the peak of the displacement crisis in Wau. Nearly 30 percent of surveyed households reported that they were unable to meet basic needs, and 70 percent experienced a decrease in access to safe drinking water during the dry season. Additionally, nearly 80 percent of assessed households experienced theft or looting of food supplies, nearly 60 percent live in damaged housing, and 26 percent reported a lack of available health care services, highlighting urgent food, health, protection, and shelter needs.
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HEALTH

- The GoRSS and health organizations continue to monitor the ongoing EVD outbreak in DRC and scale up EVD preparedness activities in South Sudan. The Ebola National Task Force (ENTF)—co-led by the MoH and WHO—recently identified seven areas in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Equatoria states at high risk of EVD transmission from DRC due to their proximity to the country. Among the high-risk areas are highly populated Central Equatoria’s Juba and Yei counties and Wau airport in Western Bahr el Ghazal due to the potential for transmission via air transport from DRC. The ENTF is prioritizing infection prevention control, awareness campaigns, border screening, and surveillance activities, among other preparedness efforts. Relief agencies have expressed concern regarding the capacity of South Sudan’s health system to respond to an EVD outbreak, as well as restricted humanitarian access in high-risk areas due to insecurity.
 - As of November 1, humanitarian agencies had identified nearly 40 potential points of entry and have begun EVD screening at 14 of the sites, including Juba International Airport, with plans to begin screening at the remaining points of entry. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and WHO recently trained 40 GoRSS border officials on EVD screening procedures at entry points. In addition, the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—is assisting in the establishment of 10 isolation centers in high-risk areas. The Cluster is also supporting organizations in mapping border screening centers and relief agency response capacity, particularly in Central and Western Equatoria, which border DRC.
 - In early October, health actors reported at least two suspected EVD cases in South Sudan, including an UNMISS staff member in Lakes State’s Rumbek town who recently returned to South Sudan from DRC. A MoH and WHO rapid response team immediately investigated the case, conducted a laboratory test—the first in South Sudan—and acquired results within six hours. As of early November, no confirmed EVD cases have been reported in the country.
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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- In early October, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) negotiated access and security guarantees to permit safe passage for a convoy of boats carrying emergency food assistance from Upper Nile State’s Renk town to the state’s Ulang town via the Sobat River, which flows through Upper Nile. Insecurity and access impediments had prevented WFP from delivering assistance along the river since the outbreak of violence in December 2013. The recent convoy—comprising one barge and 11 smaller vessels—transported approximately 750 metric tons (MT) of emergency food and nutrition commodities to support an estimated 40,000 IDPs in Ulang for one month. WFP plans to deliver 6,200 MT of emergency food assistance by river transport to support an estimated 130,000 people in Upper Nile’s Luakpiny, Nyirol, and Ulang counties—areas where relief organizations had previously delivered food assistance via airdrop—during the next 12 months. Across South Sudan more broadly, WFP and implementing partners provided nearly 31,000 MT of emergency food assistance and \$1.5 million in cash transfers for food to nearly 3 million food-insecure people in September, representing more than a 10 percent increase in WFP’s caseload compared to September 2017.
- During the latest round of the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System—a joint assessment conducted twice-annually by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), GoRSS, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WFP,

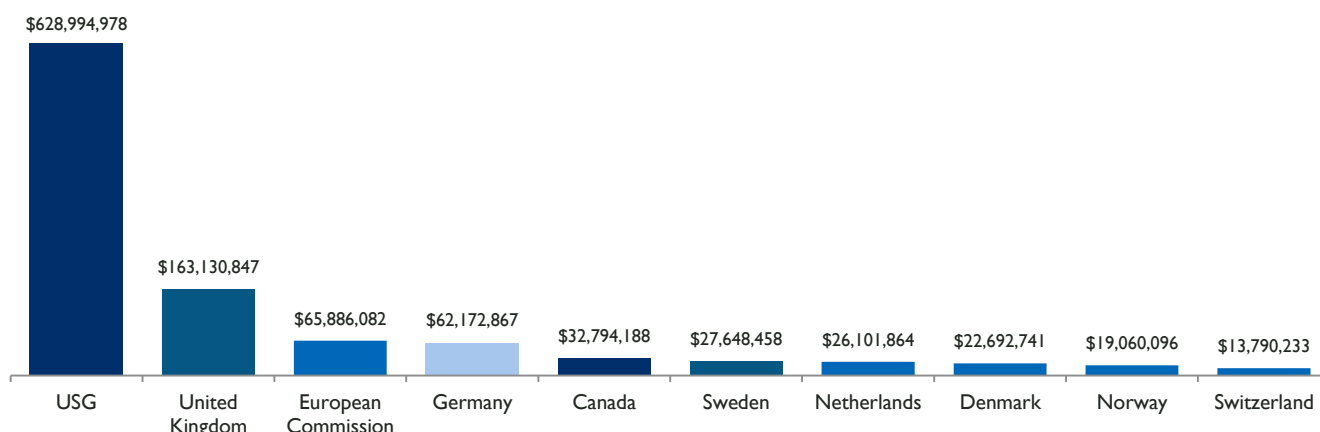
and NGOs—WFP and its partners surveyed more than 7,600 households and screened approximately 9,000 children ages five years and younger for acute malnutrition. WFP also reported full access to populations in Unity State, where the UN agency had previously encountered access challenges. However, active fighting in August prompted WFP to temporarily suspend emergency operations in southern and central Unity and relocate 28 staff to areas of relative safety.

- As of late September, populations in more than 30 counties in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, and Warrap states faced global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels above the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent, according to USAID partner UNICEF. Although nutrition conditions in South Sudan have generally improved since 2017, agencies remain concerned about elevated levels of acute malnutrition. With USAID/WFP support, UNICEF treated more than 19,500 children younger than five years of age in South Sudan for severe acute malnutrition in September.

PROTECTION

- On October 15, the UN Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict released a report documenting grave human rights violations against children—including abduction, forced recruitment and use in hostilities, killing and maiming, and sexual violence—by all parties to the conflict in South Sudan between October 2014 and June 2018. In total, the UN documented more than 1,200 violations—including nearly 780 casualties and nearly 630 incidents of sexual violence—affecting nearly 9,300 children. SSPDF members were responsible for nearly 80 percent of casualties and 95 percent of sexual violence abuses, while SPLA-IO forces committed more than 50 percent of the nearly 130 documented abductions, affecting 1,900 children, according to the report. The UN urged parties to the conflict to release all children remaining in captivity, cease the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war, and halt the practice of impunity for those committing grave abuses.
- The presence of explosive remnants of war (ERW) continues to pose protection risks to civilians in South Sudan. Since 2004, ERW have injured or killed more than 5,000 people across the country, with more than 70 percent of casualties occurring in Central Equatoria, Upper Nile, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states, according to the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS). More than 500 known ERW hazards remain throughout South Sudan, including an estimated 300 in Central Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria, UNMAS reports. To reduce ERW risk, UNMAS is conducting ERW survey and clearance activities, mine risk education, and route verification for conflict-affected populations throughout the country. To date in 2018, UNMAS has destroyed 150,700 ERW and provided mine risk education to nearly 550,200 people in South Sudan.
- On October 24, a high-level delegation visited Eastern Equatoria's Torit town to assess humanitarian needs and introduce the Partnership for Recovery and Resilience (PfRR), a multi-donor, multi-agency initiative to rebuild infrastructure and restore basic services in Torit following conflict. The delegation included UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Alain Noudéhou, U.S. Ambassador to South Sudan Thomas J. Hushek, USAID and U.S. Department of State officials, and other donor government and UN agency representatives. During the visit, the delegation met with local government officials and implementing partners, and discussed the program with civil society, faith-based, and private sector representatives. As part of the PfRR, local authorities are prioritizing rule of law and peacebuilding initiatives and integrating former combatants into the local community. Authorities are also focusing on providing access to health care and education services, repairing the town's airport and main bridge, and promoting agricultural activities.

2018 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of September 30, 2018. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during 2018, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017. The nearly \$629 million in FY 2018 USG humanitarian funding for the South Sudan response does not include support for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Army officially ended more than two decades of north-south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan. In July 2011, South Sudan became an independent state following a referendum earlier in the year.
- On December 15, 2013, between factions within the GoRSS clashes erupted in Juba and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict, prompting displacement and humanitarian needs. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG response to the crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.
- On October 2, 2018, U.S. Ambassador Thomas J. Hushek redeclared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2019 due to ongoing violent conflict, population displacement, restricted humanitarian access, and disruption of trade, markets, and cultivation activities, all of which have significantly exacerbated food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,976,000
ACTED	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements	Jonglei, Central Equatoria, Countrywide	\$3,600,000
Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,700,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection, Shelter and Settlements and WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
CARE	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Eastern Equatoria	\$2,500,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$6,400,000

Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Food for the Hungry (FH)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,900,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$424,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$6,500,000
Interchurch Medical Assistance (IMA World Health)	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$3,871,017
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Unity, Countrywide	\$3,142,953
Medair	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile	\$7,000,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity, Western Equatoria	\$3,099,810
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Jonglei, Unity	\$2,833,603
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Countrywide	\$823,795
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
Relief International	Health, WASH	Upper Nile	\$3,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$4,303,419
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Eastern Equatoria, Countrywide	\$3,000,000
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,904,800
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,700,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$16,000,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$899,563
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, WASH	Upper Nile, Countrywide	\$3,350,000

	Program Support		\$1,758,449
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$135,187,409
USAID/FFP²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	8,200 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$55,896,856
FAO	Complementary Services, Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
UNICEF	1,170 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$14,400,000
	609 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$3,387,493
	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$1,047,867
WFP	72,690 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$268,521,527
	18,332 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$35,000,000
	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$402,253,743
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Protection	Upper Nile	\$558,795
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	Primary Healthcare, Reproductive Health and Psychosocial Support	Unity	\$1,368,206
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$39,300,000
IMC	Health, Psychosocial and Maternal Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
IRC	Protection, GBV, Reproductive and Primary healthcare	Unity	\$1,500,000
Internews Network	Protection, Communications	Unity	\$1,047,877
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Protection, education and Psychosocial support	Upper Nile	\$1,404,129
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile, Unity	\$1,445,039
The MENTOR Initiative	Health, Protection	Upper Nile, Unity	\$1,453,060
Relief International	Primary Healthcare	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
SC/US	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$926,720
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,150,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$38,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN			\$91,553,826
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$628,994,978

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2018.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ This total does not include \$215.9 million in FY 2018 USG funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2018 to more than \$844.9 million.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.661.7710.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.